

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 were reviewed on their merits. Claim 1 has been cancelled from the application without prejudice or disclaimer. Therefore, claims 2-11 are all the claims pending in the present application.

Formal Matters

1. The drawings stand objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(5). Applicant submits herewith a Request for Approval of Proposed Drawing Corrections. The Examiner is therefore respectfully requested to withdraw the objection from the drawings.

2. Claims 4-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Applicant has amended claims 4, 6, and 10 to more clearly claim that which the Applicant regards as the invention. However, with respect to claim 7, Applicant submits that the “judgement step” referred to in line 8 of claim 7 is definite. As noted in the claim, it is the “time period elapse judgement step” that is referred to in line 8, which clearly refers to the step of judging if the certain time period elapses. Thus, Applicant submits that time period elapse judgement step recited in claim 7 is definite and respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection.

Art Rejections

1. Claims 1-4 and 8-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotola et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,321,257 ("Kotola") in view of Kraft et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,487,424 ("Kraft"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the reasons stated below.

Kotola relates to providing data service in a digital mobile communication system. A method of accessing a data network in a digital mobile communication system providing short message service in Kotola is characterized by the steps of: transferring a short message including an identifier indicating a Word Wide Web (WWW) page in the Internet network from a mobile station over the mobile communication network to a short message service center having access to the Internet network either directly or via a computer in connection with the service center, communicating towards the Internet network using the protocols of the Internet network and retrieving the WWW page indicated by the short message, or a part of the WWW page, converting a relevant part of the contents of the WWW page into a short message, sending the short message over the mobile communication network to the mobile station, displaying the contents of the short message on the display of the mobile station.

Kraft relates to a method of entering information into a communication terminal having a display, navigation means for navigating through information candidates, and selection means for selecting one of the candidates. The method includes the steps of: displaying in the display a string of entered information, displaying, separately from the entered information string, a second string of possible information candidates, one of these candidates being highlighted by the cursor controlled by the navigation means, and copying the highlighted candidate from the second string to the entered information string upon selection by the selection means.

Claim 2

Applicant submits that the combination of applied references fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 2. Specifically, the Examiner concedes that Kotola and

Kraft do not teach the limitations of original claim 2 of the input states of the single button including a short time period input, a long time period input, and a twice consecutive input.

The Examiner cites two examples to support his contention that it is well known to provide different input states to a single button, i.e., the left button of a computer mouse and the power button of a Palm pilot. However, neither of these examples are relevant to either Kotola or Kraft, which relate to mobile communication systems. In particular, the navigation key 10 of Kraft is used to navigate through various information items and to select one of the items. Thus, the function of the navigation key 10 is completely different from the left button of a computer mouse and the power button of a Palm pilot. Moreover, even the two examples provided by the Examiner are completely different from each other. The Examiner seeks to combine these disparate examples, but there is no explanation of how or why one would combine into a single button the functions of two separate buttons on two separate and unrelated devices, i.e., a computer mouse button used to highlight and/or select an object with the functions of a Palm pilot power button used to turn on the device or turn on and light up the device.

Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 2 is allowable over the prior art and respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection.

Claim 3

Applicant submits that claim 3 is allowable over the combination of Kotola and Kraft, at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 2.

With further regard to claim 3, Applicant submits that the applied references do not teach or suggest each of the limitations of the claim. The Examiner cites col. 7, lines 4-10, as allegedly

disclosing an operation of updating a screen while navigating according to resource access location information. However, the cited excerpt states:

When requiring information from an Internet WWW page, a mobile user submits a short message addressed (ISDN number) to the service centre SC, the message containing an identifier for directly or indirectly indicating said WWW page. Direct indication contains e.g. the WWW page address, URL. Examples of URL addresses are <http://www.nokia.com> and <http://www.uspto.gov/>.

Applicant submits that nothing in this excerpt corresponds to the above-noted limitation of claim 3. Rather, the excerpt merely states that a user submits a short message containing an identifier to the service center.

Applicant submits that claim 3 is allowable over the prior art and respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection.

Claim 4

Regarding claim 4, Applicant submits that there is no suggestion or motivation within Kotola or Kraft to combine the references. The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of the references, because Kraft's teaching of displaying plural execution items sequentially one by one provides an organized screen display and allows a user to easily view and pick the desired objects. However, Kotola is unrelated to viewing plural execution items sequentially one by one and picking desired objects through a display. Instead, Kotola relates to the sending of short messages to a service center. The user keys in the contents of the short message that the user wishes to send. Col. 5, lines 42-44. Thus, the user does not

view plural execution items one by one and then pick a desired item. Moreover, there is no reason for the user to do so according to the method of Kotola.

Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 4 is allowable over the prior art, at least by virtue of its dependency and for the additional reasons stated above. The Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection.

Claim 8

Claim 8 ultimately depends from independent claim 2. The combination of Kotola and Kraft are deficient with respect to independent claim 2 for at least the reasons stated above and incorporated herein for the sake of brevity. Applicant further submits that claim 8 is allowable over the prior art for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 3. Therefore, the Examiner is therefore respectfully requested to withdraw the § 103(a) rejection.

Claim 10

With respect to claim 10, Applicant argues that the prior art fails to teach or suggest the limitations of the claim. The Examiner admits that Kotola and Kraft do not teach these limitations. Furthermore, the Examiner has not asserted that these limitations are taught or suggested by any other reference. Instead, the Examiner makes the general assertion that storing execution items in sequence in a storage unit and displaying them sequentially by an input is well known in the art. Since the general comments in the Office Action and the references themselves do not teach or suggest the specific limitations of the claim, Applicant submits that claim 10 is allowable over the prior art at least by virtue of its dependency and for the additional reason stated above.

Claims 9 and 11

Claims 9 and 11 ultimately depend from independent claim 2. The combination of Kotola and Kraft are deficient with respect to independent claim 2 for the reasons stated above. Applicant thus submits that claims 9 and 11 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

For the reasons stated above, Applicant submits that claims 1-4 and 8-11 are patentable over the combination of Kotola and Kraft. The Examiner is therefore respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection from independent claim 2 and from the claims that depend therefrom.

2. Claims 5-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotola, in view of Kraft, and in further view of Mitchell et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,966,671 ("Mitchell"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the reasons stated below.

Claims 5-7 depend from independent claim 2. The combination of Kotola and Kraft is deficient with respect to claim 2 for at least the reasons stated above. Therefore, the Examiner must rely on Mitchell to compensate for the foregoing deficiencies.

Mitchell is directed to a radiotelephone having an auxiliary actuator. Mitchell, however, fails to disclose the above identified recitations with respect to independent claim 2.

Claim 5

Claim 5 ultimately depends from independent claim 2. The combination of Kotola and Kraft is deficient with respect to claim 2 for at least the reasons stated above and incorporated herein.

With further regard to claim 5, Applicant submits that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the references. To establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the Applicants. Here, none of the applied references provide such a motivation, suggestion or teaching. Rather, it is only the Applicants' specification which provides the teaching of the specific combination of elements claimed in claim 5. Thus, the Examiner's assertion regarding the alleged obviousness of the combination of references appears to be a case of impermissible hindsight reasoning.

Even if the Examiner is correct that more functions could be controlled with the use of a long press and a short press of the buttons, the Examiner has not explained why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the teachings of Kotola and Kraft in such a manner. Hence, Applicant submits that claim 5 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from independent claim 2 and for the additional reason stated above.

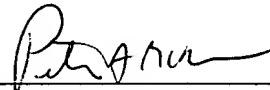
In summary, Applicant submits that claims 5-7 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency. The Examiner is therefore respectfully requested to withdraw the § 103(a) rejection.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

U.S. Application No. 04/453,918
Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Date: June 11, 2003

APPENDIX
VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 is canceled.

The claims are amended as follows:

2. (Currently Amended) ~~The A method as claimed in claim 1,~~ for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, comprising steps of:

interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data;

focusing any one of plural objects displayed on a screen and each linked to predetermined resource access location information; and

selecting and executing any one of various execution items of the focused object according to an input state of a single button,

wherein the input states of the single button include a short time period input, a long time period input, and a twice consecutive input.

3. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim ~~1~~2, wherein the execution items of an object include operations of updating a screen while navigating according to the resource access location information; updating a screen for displaying the resource access location information; and storing the resource access location information in a temporary storage unit to be immediately accessed in the necessity of a user.

4. (Currently Amended) A method for executing an object in a wireless internet access terminal, comprising steps of:

interpreting data inputted through the internet and displaying the inputted data on a screen;

focusing any one of plural objects displayed on the screen and each linked to predetermined resource access location(URL) information; and

displaying plural execution items sequentially one by one by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focused object on one screen and executing an execution item displayed on the present screen by an inputs from a the button.

5. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the inputs from the button include an input lasting for more than a certain time period and a stop of the input.

6. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the plural execution items are sequentially displayed one by one on the screen by displaying one of the plural execution items of the focused object if the input from the button lasts for more than a certain time period, and an execution item displayed on the present screen is executed if the input is stopped.

7. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 6, further comprising steps of:

displaying a first item of a menu on the screen if the input last for more than a certain time period;

judging if the certain time period elapses;

judging if the input still lasts in case that the certain time period elapsed;

judging if the item displayed on the present screen is the last one in case that the input still lasts;

branching to the time period elapse judgement step after displaying a next item on the screen if the item is not the last one;

branching to the first item display step after displaying a "cancel" item if the item is the last one; and

executing an execution item displayed on the present screen if the lasting input is stopped.

8. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the execution items of an object include operations of updating a screen while navigating according to the resource access location information; updating a screen for displaying the resource access location information; and storing the resource access location information in a temporary storage unit to be immediately accessed in the necessity of a user.

9. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein a screen is updated while navigating according to the resource access location information if the input from the button lasts for less than a certain time period.

10. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein execution items including such as "get", "information view", "bookmark", and "cancel", ~~and so on~~ are sequentially stored in a storage unit, and one execution item is read from the storage unit by an input from the button to be displayed on one screen, so that plural execution items are sequentially displayed on the screen one by one.

11. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the storage unit is a flash memory.